Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 26—NO. 8279. PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1886. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

...Mechanics' Fair...
...RE...
206 First St...
...TO A...
...of visitors who honored Port... tober, we are pleased to ... that we have still
...of Bargains...
...will remain open for the bal... of November.
...Department...
...GOODS...
...Colored Dress Goods...
SPECIAL.
A line of Tricots at ..... 50c per yd
SPECIAL.
100 pcs Scotch Zephyr French Cash... Extra at ..... 25c per yd
SPECIAL.
A duplicate invoice of fine Bequettes at 50c... arrived and ready for inspection. Another elegant invoice of Tricots ... These still 25c per yard.
...Department...
...LETTERS...
...Department...
Specials This ...
...s, Bed Spreads, White Blankets ... ets, Comforters, ...
...Department...
...the following SPECIALS in: ...s, Shawls, Insertions, Hosiery, Silks ... derie, Laces.
ARRIVED.
A very Large Stock of Gribben's ... Scarlet and Merino Underwear.
ARRIVED.
A line of Handsome Beaded Jets, a lot of ... Dress Trimming, a splendid line of Children's ... will Suit.
SPECIAL.
Ladies' Merino Underwear.
SPECIAL.
Ladies' Scarlet Underwear.
...Department...
NOVELTIES.
A Full Line of Jersey Jackets, tailor made $2 25
A Line of Jersey Jackets with Crepe Cuffs 3 00
A Line of Working Jackets (Nigger Head) 2 00
JUST ARRIVED.
A Full Line of Astrachan Newmarkets $12 00
...Department...
Cloaks!
Cloaks!
Cloaks!
For the Month of October!
We are agents for the Gold & Silver Skirts.
Ladies' French Kid, button, common sense ... 2½ to 7, C, D, E ... $1 50
Ladies' French Kid, button, medium toe ... 2½ to 7, C, D, E ... 1 75
Ladies' American Kid, button, common sense ... 2½ to 7, C, D, E ... 1 25
Ladies' American Kid, button, medium toe ... 2½ to 7, C, D, E ... 1 50
Ladies' Right Foot, 2½ to 7, C, D, E ... 1 00
Ladies' Cork Sole, button, spring heel ... 2½ to 7, C, D, E ... 1 50
Ladies' Cork Kid, button, common toe, 8 to 10½, C, D, E ... 1 25
Misses' Spring Heel, button, common toe, 11 to 2, C, D, E ... 1 25
Misses' Cork Sole, button, spring heel ... 11 to 2, C, D, E ... 1 00
Misses' Cork Kid, button, common toe, 8 to 10½, C, D, E ... 1 00
Ladies' full stock kip shoes ... 1 00
Misses' full stock kip shoes ... 90
Ladies' full stock kip shoes ... 1 25
SPECIAL.
In Men's Calf Shoes ...
SPECIAL.
In Men's Calf Shoes ...
SPECIAL.
In Men's Calf Shoes ...
...Department...
Specials This Week
...
...
...
...
...Department...
ONE TEASPOONFUL to a Quart of Flour.
...Department...
...partment...
...
...
...

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1886.

LAME AND IMPOTENT CONCLUSION!

The president's letter refusing to reinstate District Attorney Stone of Pennsylvania, suspended for "pernicious activity" at the same time District Attorney Benton of Missouri was suspended for precisely the same cause, makes the civil service policy of the administration, if it can be called a "policy," a greater farce than ever. The Missouri man is a democrat, the Pennsylvania man a republican. Reinstatement of the former and refusal to reinstate the latter, with the reasons given in both cases, are facts that signalize the collapse of the administration's efforts to promote and maintain the "reform" which it so ostentatiously announced.

The president's letter about Stone we take to be the most peculiar document that ever emanated from the White house. Epitomized, it is just this: An official may deliver political speeches if he speaks for the party of the administration and for the administration itself; but if he speaks against them, that is, if he speaks for the opposition party, he will not be permitted to hold office.

This, it must be admitted, is perfectly intelligible, and no doubt it will be approved by a very great many people; but it can't strut about under the mask of civil service reform. "It's a very pretty poem, you have given us, Mr. Pope," said Bentley when the poet sent the great scholar a copy of his translation of the *Iliad*: "but," added Bentley, "you mustn't call it Homer."

At last a definition of civil service reform has been evolved. It signifies, to make speeches in praise of the administration and in support of the administration's party. Conversely, it is a violation of the principles of civil service reform to make speeches for the party that opposes the administration. Bah! Mr. Cleveland. For a man of your weight you are trying to walk a very narrow and very weak plank. "Tread softly and circumspectly as you will in this fmamminitory and narrow path," as Sir Thomas Browne saith, you will not be able to walk far, but will soon plump into the abyss, balancing-pole and all.

A DEPLORABLE FACT.

A letter published to-day, entitled "Put in All the Chapters," explains certain things about the action of the courts in relation to the Balch swindle of which THE OREGONIAN had not special knowledge. It knew, indeed, that the courts had in some way managed to avoid hearing and passing on the case upon its merits, presumably out of tenderness to the principal perpetrator of the great fraud, or more probably through fear of his political power and the displeasure of his "gang;" but it had not the exact facts on the point before it. These are now supplied by one who is perfectly conversant with them.

One of the most deplorable features of a case like this is presented in the fact it discloses that courts and juries, composed as they are of men anxious not to place themselves, their private business and their political hopes under the ban of an unscrupulous tyranny that has a gang of corrupt political henchmen at its back: that lawyers who have a practice at the bar which they fear will be wrecked or injured through the methods which this corrupt tyranny may employ in "working" courts, witnesses and juries against them; that private citizens who fear to incur the "regent's" displeasure, lest they may be made to suffer in some way through him or his minions;—one of the most deplorable things, we say, brought out in a case like this, is found in its revelation of the fact that so many persons cower before these and other various forms of an active and unscrupulous scoundrelism, which they fear may bring its secret resources of villainy to bear against them in public and even in private life.

Here too may now be stated another fact not mentioned in the general review of the Balch case, already published. It is now well known—better known than it was prior to our last June election—that this same Balch case was in that election as a corrupting element. They who were interested in preventing an investigation of the original fraud made suppression of it an issue in the election of supreme judge; and it was to their action, in no small degree, that the defeat of Judge Waldo was due. At this point the action of Jo Simon may also be recalled; and this and that put together.

Simon, let us remark, still holds for Mitchell the chairmanship of the republican state central committee.

TESTIMONY AS TO PROHIBITION.

The Muscatine (Ia.) correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes that in Des Moines, Iowa City, Cedar Rapids and the large river towns of Dubuque, Clinton, Davenport, Muscatine, Burlington, Keokuk, Sioux City and Council Bluffs the prohibitory law is practically a dead letter. Liquor is sold openly and fearlessly, without any effort at concealment. We quote:

> The bar is in plain sight, and men and boys can, at any time, and by anybody, be seen there imbibing. What is true of this place is also equally true of the thirty-five other similar places in this community; and this not because efforts have not been made to enforce the law. There exists, and has for some time existed, a Muscatine County Temperance Alliance, and by it has been raised and expended at least $5,000 to prosecute the liquor dealers. Attorneys have been employed, arrests made, suits tried, and yet, somehow, the end of it all has been failure.

Miss Kate Field, who has recently returned from a lecture tour in Iowa, confirms these statements, and adds that there was no lack of rum holes in Iowa; that the only effect of prohibition was to cause an exceedingly cheap and nasty quality of liquor to be sold; that when her brandy flask was empty, which she carries for sickness, that she was unable to get it replenished, save with the vilest stuff she ever tasted. Prohibition is making the druggists of Kansas millionaires. The state makes the purchaser of liquor the sole judge of its necessity, and relieves him of the trouble of obtaining a physician's prescription. The *Chicago Daily News* recently published a table giving a full list of the purposes for which liquor was sold in that county during the month of June last. Three hundred and fifteen reasons were given for wanting liquor, and among the pretexts were "bilious headache, broken arm, spinal complaint, bathing, chronic diarrhœa, chronic constipation, congestion of the lungs, dropsy and heart disease, dry stomach, epilepsy, gravel and inflammation of the kidneys." Men, in unusual numbers, wanted whisky for their wives, their children, for sick babies, for sick cows, mules, colts and horses. One needed liquor "to use in experimenting with seeds," and yet only one person wanted it for "snake bite." "Sick headache" and "indigestion of the lungs" were also among the frequent calls. Gov. Ormsbee, of Vermont, in his recent inaugural message, says "the fact that the present prohibitory law of the state is in many places openly violated and flagrantly disregarded, is an open secret, and that in some instances, too numerous to be contemplated without concern, those upon whom has been or is imposed the sworn duty of its faithful execution are its violators, and are blind or indifferent to its violation by others, is also but too well known." The Montpelier *Argus* comments as follows:

> As now enforced, prohibition amounts to free license. Everybody sells liquor that chooses. Bars, open or private, are found in all the hotels of the state, with few exceptions. It is sold on almost every corner of our streets. The person who wants liquor has no difficulty in finding it. Occasionally the seller of liquor is fined, but it is so seldom that he pursues his business with comparative immunity, so that the law, so far as prohibiting the traffic, remedying or abating the evils of intemperance, is a failure. It is next to impossible now to get a conviction for more than a first offense under the prohibitory law, when a second offense means imprisonment, and hypocrisy and perjury have become so prevalent that it is common scandal which it is to be feared the proposed laws would only increase. It seems clear that the present liquor statutes are not enforced because the people do not want them enforced, and if this be true the foolishness of enacting statutes still more stringent is apparent. When the penalty is made hanging or imprisonment for life for the first offense of violating the liquor law, "without benefit of clergy," it is likely that the good sense of the people will see the folly of enacting prohibitory rather than restrictive and regulatory sumptuary laws.

The more legal clamps are applied the lower the law walks with the people. That is the new token of the workings of prohibition by the Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, a Congregational clergyman of Connecticut, who contributes to the November *Forum* a scathing criticism of the fundamental doctrines of the prohibitionists and the workings of the system wherever it has been established. From Maine and Vermont, where prohibition has been on the statute books for more than thirty years, to Kansas and Iowa, where it is of recent birth, come the same story of a sturdy vice; history is a series of the inefficiency of good intentions when they have no backing of wisdom.

LINCOLN AND THANKSGIVING.

Edward Winslow thus describes the first New England Thanksgiving under Gov. Bradford:

> Our harvest being gotten in, our governor (William Bradford) sent four men on fowling, so that we might, after a special manner, rejoice together after we had gathered the fruit of our labors. They four in one day killed as much fowl as, with a little help beside, served the company almost a week. At which time, amongst other recreation, we exercised our arms, many of the Indians coming amongst us, and among the rest their greatest king, Massasoit, with some ninety men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted; and they went out and killed five deer, which they brought to the plantation and bestowed on our governor and upon the captain, Myls Standish, and others.

Another Thanksgiving day was observed in 1639 for the accession of William and Mary, and in the Massachusetts colony from its first settlement until the Revolution, thanksgivings of some sort were of annual occurrence.

Thanksgiving days mark the history of Connecticut at intervals from 1639 to 1716, after which date fast-days and days of thanksgiving were regularly observed there and in Rhode Island, which observed the days appointed by Massachusetts. The first Thanksgiving day in New York was observed in 1641 and was called forth by a victory of the colonists over a large body of Indians.

The early records of New Jersey and Virginia show small observance of thanksgiving days before the Revolution. Bernard, the royal governor of the Massachusetts colony, was the first to issue a Thanksgiving proclamation in printed form, November 4, 1767. During the struggle for independence a day of thanksgiving was annually ordered by congress, but upon the cessation of hostilities the observance was remanded to the respective states. In 1784, however, the "Peace Thanksgiving" was recommended by congress, and in 1789 President Washington appointed Thursday, the 26th of November, a day of thanksgiving for the adoption of the constitution, and from this time the last Thursday in November has been generally the orthodox date for Thanksgiving. In 1795 the suppression of the whisky insurrection called forth a second Thanksgiving proclamation from our first president. In April, 1815, President Madison recommended a special day of thanksgiving on the successful termination of the war of 1812, and from that time until the great war for the Union the civil recognition of the day was confined to New England. To that grand American gentleman, President Lincoln, whose homespun wisdom and paternal tenderness is expressed in his popular title of "Father Abraham," do we owe the recognition of Thanksgiving as a national festival. Lincoln did not have many legitimate occasions for Thanksgiving during his last two years of rule. November, 1863, was hardly a month of congratulation, for it found the Union and Confederate armies leading on their arms waiting for winter to waste itself and for spring to come with grass sure to be made rosy red by the blood of the brave of both sides to this gigantic quarrel. The Union arms were successful without any serious break from Fort Donelson in February, 1862, to Shiloh and New Orleans. For this flash of splendid victory April 10, 1862, Lincoln issued a proclamation asking the people to give thanks and "to implore spiritual consolation for those who had been brought into affliction by the calamities of civil war." The great disasters that befell the Union arms during the remaining months of 1862, found Lincoln, in April, 1863, proclaiming not a Thanksgiving, but a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. McClellan rolled back from Richmond, Pope driven within the defences of Washington, Buell beaten at Perryville, Grant repulsed in his initial movement on Vicksburg, the drawn battle of Antietam, our horrible defeat at Fredericksburg, Rosecrans's barren victory at Stone river, Hooker's fearful repulse at Chancellorsville, did not furnish President Lincoln with a pretext for Thanksgiving, but when the battle season of 1863 was over Gettysburg, and Vicksburg gave Lincoln clear justification for thanksgiving and he issued a proclamation October 3, 1863, appointing Thursday, November 26, 1863, recommending unanimous observance of the day. The great victory of Chattanooga, won by Grant over Bragg, November 25, made this holiday a glorious thanksgiving, and the year closed in a burst of sunshine that we had not seen since Fort Donaldson. The following is a passage from this famous proclamation:

> No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out, these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the most high God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy.
>
> It has seemed to us fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and voice by the whole American people. I do therefore invite my fellow citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea, and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to our beneficent Father, who dwells in the heavens. And I recommend to them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to his tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and reverently implore the influences of the Comforter upon the minds of the afflicted, that, while they feel the chastening hand of the Almighty, they may know and understand that he is their God, and that he will, in his own good time and way, give them the victory and the peace which he only can give.

CHATTANOOGA.

Yesterday was the anniversary of Grant's great victory of Chattanooga over the Confederates under Bragg. During the Vicksburg campaign Grant urged the advance of Rosecrans against Bragg in Tennessee, but Rosecrans would not stir. After the Vicksburg campaign Grant urged an immediate advance on Mobile, a movement that would have relieved Rosecrans, who was at last about to set his troops in motion on the premise. Halleck refused to accept Grant's advice and the result was that Lee showed his contempt for Meade by detaching 20,000 men, under Longstreet, from the army of Northern Virginia and sending them to Bragg, who, thus strongly reinforced, fell upon Rosecrans and terribly defeated him at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

If some able soldier like Grant had been in command this would not have happened, for he would have moved all the armies East and West at one time, and Lee would have had his hands too full to spare Longstreet. The defeat of Rosecrans secured from the government that consideration for Grant's sound strategic advice, which it ought to have received months before, when it was neglected for Halleck's disastrous policy of dispersion. Twenty thousand men under Hooker, the Eleventh and Twelfth corps, were hurried by rail from the East to Bridgeport, Ala., on the Tennessee; Rosecrans was relieved and Grant placed in supreme command of the armies of the Ohio, the Cumberland and the Tennessee. Grant arrived at Chattanooga the night of October 23, 1863. During the thirty days that had elapsed since his defeat of Chickamauga, Rosecrans had done nothing but state his fate in the face, in utter despair of averting it. He had allowed Bragg to cut off his communication with his base of supplies at Bridgeport, both by rail and river. He had lost 10,000 mules and artillery horses from starvation; the troops were reduced to quarter rations; retreat was impossible through the mountains, except by the abandonment of artillery, trains and baggage of every sort. Gen. Wm. F. Smith, the chief engineer of the army, had matured a plan for the recapture of Lookout valley and the reestablishment of rail, steamboat and wagon communication with Bridgeport; but Rosecrans was so dazed by his defeat and so despairing of the situation that he had not nerve enough to order the plan of Smith into instant execution. Grant in his "Memoirs" says Rosecrans had many excellent ideas, and the marvel was that he had not executed them. As soon as Grant arrived he at once ordered Smith's plan carried into effect. Hooker was ordered to cross the Tennessee at Bridgeport and to march to Wauhatchie, at the lower end of Lookout valley. Smith, with 1600 picked men, under command of Gen. Hazen, floated down the Tennessee in pontoons, under the cover of darkness, by the enemy's pickets, landed at Brown's ferry October 27, seized the heights, fortified them, and laid a bridge in a short time. Hooker's troops came into the valley the next day and opened communication with Smith. The enemy had thus been surprised, the blockade of the river was broken, and a division of Longstreet's corps made an assault on Hooker the night of the 28th, to regain the lost advantage, but was repulsed. Two days after Grant's arrival he had water communication with his base of supplies firmly under control, his starving army was soon bountifully supplied, and he only awaited the arrival of Sherman, who, with 25,000 veterans, was approaching by the way of Decatur and Stevenson, Ala.

And now Bragg, who had lost his grip on our communications by an inexcusable surprise, was still, of another frightful blunder. He detached Longstreet with 20,000 men to drive Burnside from East Tennessee. Sherman arrived the 20th of November with his advance, but the terrible roads and the rise in the streams delayed his march, so that all his troops were not in position until the 23d. Grant's plan was to attack the enemy on both flanks at the same time, and the moment Bragg weakened his center to assault it with the army of the Cumberland, 60,000 strong, formed the center of our line. On the afternoon of the 23d his center moved forward, captured and entrenched an outlying ridge parallel to the enemy's main line, which extended along Missionary Ridge across the valley to Lookout Mountain. On the 24th Sherman crossed the river with his troops and captured the northern end of Missionary Ridge, while Hooker, the same day, moved on Lookout Mountain, and by dark had driven the enemy from position. Thus, by the night of the 24th, Grant had turned both flanks of Bragg's army. His left, under Sherman, had firm possession of the end of Missionary Ridge, threatening the enemy's rear, while his right, under Hooker, menaced the enemy from the captured heights of Lookout. The decisive battle was fought the next day, the 25th. Sherman was the hammer-hand of Grant's assault. From sunrise to the middle of the afternoon Sherman so furiously and incessantly assaulted the Confederate right that Bragg was obliged to mass the bulk of his forces to save his right flank and rear. Hooker, meantime, had begun to crowd the enemy's left. Grant saw the enemy's troops pouring along the crest to repulse Sherman, and at 3:30 P. M. he ordered Thomas to attack Bragg's weakened center with the Army of the Cumberland. The rifle pits were carried like a flash, and then, without orders, and, in fact, in despite of orders, the men, with what has been called "a wild, unaccountable impulse, originating in the native sagacity of men and officers alike," rushed for the enemy's main line, which, eight hundred feet above, stood pouring forth a deadly fire of musketry and artillery. They reached the crest; the enemy were seized with an unusual panic and were swept from the crest like chaff before a whirlwind. Sheridan was the hero of this charge, his division losing nearly half its number in killed and wounded. Bragg was beaten with a loss of not less than 10,000 men, four in prisoners alone he lost 6142, and forty of his cannon were taken. Grant lost 6000 in killed and wounded, but he had badly beaten Bragg and had saved Burnside at Knoxville, who would have surrendered his whole force to Longstreet before another week. Gen. Meigs, a West Point soldier, who saw this battle, described it as superior in brilliant excelled skill and energetic execution to any engagement of its war up to that date. The simultaneous pressure on both flanks of Bragg, the 24th; the vigorous assault on the Confederate right compelling Bragg to detach from his center; the instant assault on the weak center, were combined with a precision and executed with an energy and promptitude worthy of Napoleon at Austerlitz. The man who thinks Grant was not a fine tactician has not read the history of the battle of Chattanooga, which is included among the tactical studies to-day at West Point, as are Sheridan's victories of Winchester and Five Forks.

Grant's victorious campaign of Corinth in October, 1862; his campaign of Vicksburg had been marked by the same excellent combinations; clear, precise orders, perfect comprehension of topographical details and strategic relation of important points. Bragg blundered as badly as Pemberton, but if the incompetency of the enemy shall be pleaded to belittle Grant's fame what will be left of the laurels Lee gathered from McClellan, sitting astride the Chickahominy; or at Antietam, marching like a turtle and fighting like a man who keeps one hand in his pocket and strikes with the other until it is tired, instead of letting fly with both hands at the face and flanks of the enemy? What would be left of the laurels Lee gathered from Burnside, battling the heights at Fredericksburg; from Hooker, dazed at Chancellorsville; from Meade, whom he defied and baffled for five months after Gettysburg? If anybody will take the trouble to read the Confederate Gen. McLaws's recent lectures on the Antietam campaign, delivered in Boston, he will understand that McClellan was neither an able tactician nor strategist; that Lee knew it, and therefore dared to do things under his nose that ought to have made his military destruction absolutely certain. But Lee never trifled with Grant; he knew he was too sagacious, vigilant, energetic and pugnacious to fool with as he did with McClellan, Hooker and Meade. The great Russian general, Bagration, knew nothing of the sciences of grand tactics or strategy, except what he learned from his own experience and reflection, and Grant in this extent was a man of military genius; he was not as fine a military scholar as any of his predecessors or his subordinates, but he was a far more daring soldier and comprehensive military commander.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, in a recent address in Boston on "Fort Sumter," said that after South Carolina seceded, the greatest lawyer of the state, James L. Petigrew, when his minister first erupted from the corridor the prayer for the president of the United States, rose in his pew in the middle aisle of Charleston's most fashionable church, and slowly and with distinct voice repeated: "Most heavenly and heavily we beseech Thee with thy favor to behold and bless thy servant, the president of these United States." Then, placing his prayer book in the rack and drawing his wife's arm within his own, he left the church, nor entered it again until the body was borne there for burial. His fellow-citizens respected his sincerity and never molested him, and when finally Charleston was occupied, the Federal commander-in-chief received an order from President Lincoln to find the widow and family of Mr. Pettigrew and minister to their wants so far as was in our power." Of the only other outspoken Unionist in Charleston when South Carolina seceded, Gen. Woodford spoke as follows:

> "And one other there was, whose name is not on the world's broad tongue," a man of the lower walks in life, of moderate means, an Irishman by birth, but an American by choice and a loyalist by love, who, standing in a sales-room when the ordinance, after kneeling down and lots of the goods and ornaments, picked up an American flag and cast it down with the contemptuous remark that he would not ask a bid for that useless rag, spoke up and said: "I bid for it $10," and elbowing his way through the astonished crowd, took up the flag, paid his bid and bore it off. Four years afterward that flag was given to the Federal commander of the city and floated over my headquarters so long as I remain d in command.

Bravo, Royal Tom Hogan, probably no one in this brilliant audience has ever heard his name, but as first I took him by the hand and looked into his honest, silent face, for he was as reticent as Grant, I felt that I met and knew a man.

Galusha A. Grow presents himself as a candidate for the United States senate from Pennsylvania. Grow was a member of congress before the war, and once speaker of the house. Gen. Barksdale, of Mississippi, who was killed at the head of his brigade at Gettysburg, once, had a scuffle on the floor of the house with Grow, but it ended in general laughter, for Barksdale's wig came off and he retired in confusion for repairs. Grow's frank presentment of himself as a candidate is commendable. There is no good reason why a man should not be as simple and frank and above board in his announcement that he is a candidate for a political office as he is when he announces himself as ready and anxious to be trusted as a lawyer, a doctor, a minister or a railroad superintendent. Politics is one of the many forms of the public business of the world, and no cheaper cant was ever uttered than the stale cry that "the office should seek the man and not the man the office."

November, in her vote, was the third Iowa in Washington territory at the election recently held. Her total was 926, beating W Ba Wasla by forty-one votes.

Unlike other cathartics, Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" do not irritate the bowels, positive after operation, but, on the contrary, establish a permanently healthy action. *Being entirely vegetable*, no particular care is required while using them. By druggists.

The best and cheapest of Sweetmeats: Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate. Try it.

MEETING NOTICE.

Ainsworth Chapter, Rose Croix No. —. Regular meeting at 7:30 P. M. to day. Work in R. C. followed by banquet. All members and visiting knights cordially invited to attend.

THE LATEST FALL STYLES.

J. POLUYKA & CO., Merchant Tailors, 28 Washington st.

NEW TO-DAY.

BLACK SILKS.

We find ourselves in a position to state to the public that we offer Rare Bargains in Black Silks. Samples sent to your address for comparison with any house in America. We warrant them.

McALLEN & McDONNELL,
165 Third St., Portland, Or.

Country orders promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 83 East Park st. 30tf

GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. 89 East Park st. 29tf

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY AT ONCE at 60 Jefferson st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. 29tf

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room with use of bath and hot water for two gentlemen. Call at 311 Main st. 29tf

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY. BY which a live man with $400 or $500 can make money. Inquire of E. A. FRAME, 133½ First st. 29tf

POMPONS, CORDS, CRESCENTS, CANVASSES, Plushes, Seems, Ribbons and the stock of Holiday Goods at P. SIENKARDT'S, Third and Morrison sts. 29tf

AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, ABOUT 30 years of age, desires to handle south fast selling line of goods for some firm in the city. Address H. W. B., care Oregonian. 29tf

LOST—AN ENVELOPE CONTAINING $35 IN greenbacks, between Golden Rule Bazaar and Second st. Finder will receive reward by returning to 9 North Fifth st. $10 will be paid. 29tf

EVERY FINE WRAP AND THREE-QUARTER Length Seal Coat have been reduced to inspire confidence in the purchasing public. Every garment with the name of Isaac P. Liebe, 31 Fifth st., and Alder. 29tf 5w

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE, CREAM, LIMBURger and Neufchatel Cheese; Sauer Kraut, German Pickles, Limburger Cheese, Rye Bread, Pumpernickel, Pretzels, Sausages, Hungry Herrings and Anchovies at MRS. M. BAUM, 83 Morrison st.

LADIES WISHING TO BUY CHOICE RAISins, Huckleberries, Torchon Laces, Nubiennes, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Real Guipure Laces, Ribbons, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, etc., should not fail to examine the stock of PETENHARDT, Third st., Morrison side.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed administrator of the estate of Ingram Woodcock, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them with the proper vouchers within six months from this date. Portland, Oregon, Nov. 23, 1886.

GEO. C. SAYLOR,
Administrator of the Estate of Ingram Woodcock, deceased. 29tf

AN ARTISTIC BAZAAR AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

Will be given by the ladies of the Unitarian church on the evenings of Dec. 3 and 4th, and during the day Saturday, concluding at the dose A. M. on the 4th. Concert will be given each evening, and Saturday afternoon, by the Unitarian Church Choir. Exciting entertainment for the 10 cents.

NEW MARKET THEATER

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....MR. J. H. COOPER
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 29

Engagement of the Charming Light Comedienne, the Nonpareil of Song, and Star Comedy Artiste,

MISS KATIE PUTNAM

SUPPORTED BY

HER EXCELLENT COMEDY COMPY

REPERTOIRE:

MONDAY.....EMMA, THE SELF
LITTLE BAREFOOT.....TUESDAY
WEDNESDAY.....GALATEA, The Statue Bride
LENA, THE MADCAP.....THURSDAY
FRIDAY.....PEARL OF SAVOY
LITTLE SWEETHEART.....SATURDAY
Matinee Saturday at 2 P. M.

Admission, 25c and 50c. Reserved seats at Prentice's Music Store without extra charge.

FRESH OYSTERS

BY THE PINT, QUART OR GALLON, FOR FAMILY USE,

AT KEITH'S,

Cor. First and Oak Sts.

All orders promptly delivered to any part of the city. Telephone No. 426. 29tf

THANKSGIVING OPENING.

NEW MARKET THEATER
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sat'y Matinee, Nov. 25, 26, 27.

HOME AGAIN! AFTER AN ABSENCE OF NEARLY ELEVEN YEARS.

THE McGIBENY FAMILY

Largest Musical Family Known!

15—Fifteen in Number—15! 10—Ten Soloists—10!
Brilliant Band! Full Orchestra and Chimes!
A PROGRAMME OF GEMS!
TRIUMPHANT EVERYWHERE!—New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, Milwaukee, Detroit, and hundreds of smaller towns. Secure seats at Prentice's.

NEW TO-DAY.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A small cottage in a new and pleasant locality in the city limits and in close proximity to a car line; also for sale, several choice lots in the delightful suburb of Portland, on the line of an railroad payments. Apply to R. C. GOODIN, 134 Front st. 29tf

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S, 71 Morrison st. 29tf

DR. E. A. JONAS, 44½ FIRST ST., NEAR ASH. 29tf

TINNERS, MACHANICS AND ALL THE PEOPLE GO TO THE ALAMO HOUSE. 29tf

TAKE YOUR MEALS AT THE RIVERSIDE Boarding House, 1 to 5 P. M. Table of the best. Cor. Front and Jefferson sts. 29tf

OAK $2000 CORNER GROCERY AT A BARGAIN. Cheap for cash. JACKSON & CO.

LIGHT AND CASH OUTSIDE, 61 FIRST ST., Pearl Coal Oil, $2.25 per case; 6 gal. keg, $2.50. Pickles, 50c. 29tf

MONEY TO LOAN—FOR 30 DAYS TO SIX months, on watches, on satisfactory security. LENT & YOUNG, 10 Stark st. 29tf

WANTED—MEN FOR RAILROAD WORK; free fare. Apply to KINCAID & CO., 62 Second st., bet. Stark and Washington. 29tf

THE PRIZE HUB RANGE IS THE CHEAPEST and best in the market. Chown & Curtis, salesmen, 202 First and 5 Salmon sts. 29tf

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED at all hours, day and night, at NELSON, HALL & CO.'S, 71 Third st., corner Yamhill. 29tf

SHORTHAND—EVENING CLASS JUST forming. Terms low. Call or address "Oregonian."

WANTED—TO LEASE, "THE OREGONIAN," by a responsible people's man, a farm on long lease. Roots and Stock. S. M. BARR, 148 Third st. 29tf

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN small family; terms moderate; references exchanged. 147 West Park st., corner Yamhill. 29tf 2

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—A RELIABLE PERSON TO OPEN an office in this city as general agent for one goods; manufacturer; small capital required. Address TRANSATLANTIC TOILET MANUFACTURING CO., Kansas City, Mo. 29tf

WANTED—AGENTS, IN EACH COUNTY OF Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho and Montana for the new patented, economical, and only perfect Acme Electric Belt. The only one ever awarded a premium by the Mechanics' Fair for combining a complete and thoroughly reliable electric battery, towards which belts made in Portland, after a severe scientific test by a committee of practical electricians; there for the first time in the world demonstrating that most effective of Nature's remedies—Electricity. This belt, by strengthening and vitalizing the nervous system, effects cures where drugs are entirely inefficient. Only being the best remedy known to prohibit the nervous debility and kindred ailments. Each belt warranted. Beware of the quackery and fraud perpetrations which daily appear in print. For further information, apply to J. W. THOMAS, sole and exclusive manager for the state of Oregon, at the Acme Belt Agency, Rooms 36 First st., Portland, Oregon. 29tf 4

WANTED—ONE PHYSICIAN OR DRUGGIST in each town on the Coast to sell our Celebrated Scientific Magnetic Belts, used and endorsed by the leading doctors of America and Europe; will cure all forms weakness and other troubles; we distribute 5,000 belts; particulars mailed from Portland. DR. SILL, Manager and Proprietor of the Electric Belt Co., Rooms 1 and 2, Sherlock Building, cor. Front and Morrison sts., Portland, Or. 29tf

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A GOOD HARNESS OPERATOR. Inquire at Bradley & Leather Store.

CIGARMAKER WANTED—ONE GOOD CIGAR maker, by BRICKELL & DAWSON, Spokane Falls, W. T.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of two. 76 W. Park st., corner Washington, between Third and A. M. 29tf

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—WATER CLERK; knowledge of Norwegian indispensable. Address CHRISTIE, BRIDGES & STUFFORD, Port Townsend, W. T. 29tf

WANTED—LAUNDRY HELP—1 GOOD WASHer and 1 good ironer. Address, stating experience, Box 370, City. 29tf

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, as housekeeper or cook; city or country. Apply 139 Fourth st., above Washington. 29tf

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, situation as bookkeeper or copyist. Address E. F., care Oregonian. 29tf

A YOUNG LADY FAMILIAR WITH THE 3d grade work of the public school desires private pupils in the different branches of the English language. Applied at 180 West Park st. 29tf

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has had four years' experience in retail work. Address, B. R., care Oregonian. 29tf

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION TO teach music and one or English branches; prefers a schoolgirl's family. Address R. M. M., care Oregonian. 29tf

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE TOWN, TIMBER AND UNIMproved land property in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana for real estate in or near Portland. For particulars address C. A. FIELD, 24 Bradford st., San Francisco. 29tf

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—2 OR 3 FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITable for light housekeeping. Address W. D., care Oregonian. 29tf

WANTED—AT THE NORTHERN PACIFIC depot, 10,000 bushels ripe apples. 29tf 6 W. H. SHANNON.

WANTED—TO BUY AN INTEREST IN A working mill, or go in with parties to build a new roller mill, or rent a mill or shares or water by a practical miller of long experience. Address MILLER, Oregonian. 29tf

WANTED—$800 FOR A TERM OF YEARS; valuable real estate security. Inquire N. STEVENS, 149 First st. 29tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISS WESTAWAY HAS OPENED MANICURE parlors. Ladies wishing to have hands and nails beautified please call at 121 Fourth st. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. 29tf

FOR RENT—ONE ROOM, 12x16, IN BRICK building, suitable for light manufacturing business. Apply at 52 First st. 29tf

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, with alcove, gas, bath and fire. 170 Tenth st., between Morrison and Yamhill. 29tf 3

TO LET—HALL WITH GALLERY AND GENeral conveniences for lodge, military, or small parties and dances. Apply at 268 corner 3d st. Meadows and Jefferson. 13tf

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS WITH GAS and bath, $5 per month; 10 other rooms. Inquire at 251 Morrison, over Pacific Bakery. 29tf

FOR RENT—DESK (CABLE) OFFICE, WELL FURnished, center of most desirable part of the city, ground floor; suited for merchant, real estate agent, insurance agent, or the like; will rent half of office or desk room. For particulars address Central, care Oregonian. 29tf

BALDWIN LODGING-HOUSE—REFURNISHED throughout; central; new carpets and gas; 25c per day, week, month. 22½ Sec. st., bet. Salmon & Main.

FOR RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD. 89 Second st. 29tf

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, AS DESIRED, well furnished, at 19 Seventh st. 29tf

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with bath, gas, fire; board if desired by day or week at 96 Second st. 29tf

ROOMS AND BOARD—FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for one or two with board. MRS. R. D. KIMBALL, 295 First st., cor. Main. 29tf

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or single, with board. Apply at 155 Second street. 29tf

PARTIES DESIRING GOOD BOARD AND lodging will do well to call at 88 Morrison st.; applications. 29tf 2

FOR RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT. INQUIRE 61 and 63 West Park st. 29tf

FOR RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, SEVEN ROOMS, 195 First street. 29tf DAVID SIESS.

FOR RENT—ON REASONABLE TERMS, A good hotel, consisting of 30 rooms, in Portland. Inquire of W. S. LADD or J. F. CADY & CO. 29tf

TWO COTTAGES FOR RENT—ONE OF 4 and one of 6 rooms; good cellars; water from the city mains to each; 40 Alder street, one block north from east end of Holladay avenue. T. H. MILLER. 29tf

FOR RENT—CHEAP—A HOUSE AND LARGE new barn, adjoining city on the west; 25 bearing fruit trees, best varieties; also a variety of small fruit; good spring water. Address S. S., care Oregonian. 29tf

FOR RENT—OUR BUSINESS HAVING RECeived removal to larger quarters, we offer for rent, the store now occupied by us at 245 Front st. 29tf 2 CORBETT & WHEELER.

FOR RENT—GREAT—TWO STORY BUILDING, 40x100 feet, corner Tenth and Morrison, with addition, suitable for warehouse, manufactory or stable. Apply to Charles Erickson, 20x 275 st.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND GOOD LOTS ON Sauvie's Island in Portland City. Homestead; 10 lots and best land in county offered at $250; also 5 block in Stephens Addition, $200. Apply to Mrs. E. Dugan, 12 Front st., Portland. 29tf

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, PART OF DONATION land Claim of Henry Wemme, situate near Mount Scholls, Clackamas county; all fenced and in good state of cultivation. Will sell in lots of 5 to 10 or more acres, as may suit purchaser; prices $75 to $85 per acre cash. Apply to O. T. WILLIAMS, Joint Executor, at Oregon City, Or., or J. C. AGNESS, Attorney, at McMinnville, Or. 29tf

FOR SALE—IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY, ONE mile out to river, rail and Portland; 9 acres near depot at Milwaukee, 40 acres near postoffice at Clackamas station, 80 acres one mile west of Clackamas station, 10 acres with house and barn one mile from Oregon City; 19 acres, with house, barn and young orchard, one mile from town, opposite Oregon City; due to 4 years, 6% cultivation, with house, barn and orchard, at Damascus postoffice; price reasonable and terms easy. Also 22 acres, 60 fenced, 10 in cultivation, house, barn, orchard, 2 miles from Gresham; $6.25 per acre. Apply to C. O. T. WILLIAMS, Oregon City, Or. 29tf 3

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH HORSE, ABOUT 16 hands high, 7 years old; also good carriage, nearly new, and new harness. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at Chas. Chessman's Sugar comp. of Salmon and Front sts. 29tf2

FOR SALE—HORSES, FAT CATTLE, THOROugh bred Hereford and Jersey Cattle, Fresh Cows, at the Port and stock yards. 30tf

J. H. RATHBUN, Manager.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GLOHN & BRO., SHIPPING AND COM. MERchants, importers and wholesale provision dealers, 170 Front, Portland, Or. 30tf

E. J. BOWEN, WHOLESALE PRODUCE AND Commission Merchant, 65 Front st.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.
S. L. N. GILMAN, GILMAN & CO.
And Commission Merchants,
No. 62 First st., bet. First and Ankeny.
AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Furniture, Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, etc., every day—Tuesday & Friday not excepted.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
And MERCHANDISE
We will sell at our salesroom, No. 62 First st.,
FRIDAY, NOV. 25, AT 10 A. M.
A full line of Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Etc.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER—Office No. 13 Washington st.

"Facts are stubborn things" and "Figures don't lie." These are gray-haired proverbs, but will apply to many things relating to everyday routine business. In saying a few words to the public and our customers, we wish to impress upon them these facts, to-wit: That we are now supplying a complete line of Fall and Winter Suits for the million, down to the inevitable small boy. In OVERCOATS we can accommodate all sizes at all prices, and here we invite special attention, as this year's stock is surpassingly fine and appropriate to the season. In Hats and Caps we aim to supply all wants with the best manufactures. In PATTERNS we carry the Latest Designs for the season, be edit of a class who please our Cutter to look after their needs. He is turning out something daily that will please the wearer. Our firm is the usual courteous and competent set of clerks who know the class of goods the buyer most requires and ever ready to fill orders. Figure we don't publish. You can be satisfied on that point at the outset in purchasing.

A. ROSENBERG,
THE LEADING CLOTHIER,
First and Alder Streets.

OPEN.
100 dozen Ladies' Merino Vests, 25c each. A quality.
German Knitting Worsted, 25c hank.
Spanish Knitting Yarn, 15c per lb.
Saxony Yarn, 12½c hank.
Farmers' Knitting Yarn, 85c per lb.
IT PAYS TO TRADE AT THE.....
LEADING FANCY GOODS STORE,
55, 57 WASHINGTON ST., COR. THIRD.
L. J. HARTMAN & CO.

OPEN.
75 FIRST ST.,
HAVE JUST OPENED THEIR STOCK OF
Fine Millinery Goods
Comprising the following New and Elegant Styles
"WICKER,"
"COARSE LINEAR,"
"LINEN CLOTH,"
"HAND-MADE PARCHMENT,"
"ENGLISH REPP,"
"ETCHING,"
"LANCIERS,"
"BASKET."
Mail Orders from out of town solicited and filled with care.

Established 1857.
J. C. CARSON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window Frames,
Plate Glass and General
Building Supplies.
Estimates and Price Lists on application. Special orders a specialty.
Factory at Waldner Mill
Salesroom cor. Third and Pine

JOHN A. BECK,
JEWELER, 149 Front St., Opposite Ankeny.
OFFERS SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN
Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silverware, Etc.

Business College
2d & Yamhill Sts., A. P. Armstrong, Principal.
Private and class instruction, day and evening sessions. Eight regular and both sexes, in Penmanship, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Correspondence, etc. Catalogue on application. Business forms, etc. Catalogue on application. Pen work of all kinds executed to order.
SHORTHAND
—AND—
TYPE-WRITING SCHOOL
PORTLAND, OREGON.
The best and cheapest. Large lithographed circulars free, giving full information about the above subjects. Any one can learn to study at home and secure employment. Those who complete our course in Shorthand and Typewriting are assisted to the most profitable situations. Special attention given to the instruction of ladies and women. Special rates to ministers' sons and daughters. Address for circulars, GRESHAM HOUSE.
MRS. W. A. STEWART.

DRESSMAKING
Perfect fit guaranteed. Patterns cut to measure. Satisfaction guaranteed. Parlors, 208½ Morrison st., between Second and Third.

DR. A. L. NICKELL,
Office and Residence, 149 Washington st.

The Oregonian.
Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second-class matter.
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE.
BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID—IN ADVANCE.
Daily, with Sunday, per month ... $ 1 00
Daily, without Sunday, per month ... 1 00
Daily, with Sunday, per year ... 12 00
Daily, without Sunday, per year ... 10 00
Sunday, per year ... 2 50
Weekly, per year ... 2 00
TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted ... 25c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included ... 30c

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.
PORTLAND, Nov 25 7 49 P M

Place of Observation	Barometer	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	Velocity of Wind	State of Weather
Boise City	30.04	36			Clear
Dalles	30.04	36			Clear
Lewiston	30.04	36			Clear
Portland	30.04	36			Clear
Roseburg	30.04	36			Clear
Salt Lake	30.04	36			Clear
San Francisco	30.04	36			Clear
Walla Walla	30.04	36			Clear

Maximum thermometer 52.0, minimum, 40.8
Rainfall 11 A. M. .8 feet.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Indications for the twenty-four hours commencing 5 A. M. Nov. 26: For Oregon and Washington territory, northwesterly winds, followed in Western Washington by cloudy weather and rains.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS
Per Mail Herod to arrive over the Northern Pacific—Charles Hoyt and wife, Ben Schofield and wife, Charles T. Parrill, C. E. Gordon, H. A. Rust, David Bedford, and fifteen steerage.
Per Mail Bedford to arrive over the O. & C.—E. Ellsworth, C. W. Crano.

CORVALLIS NOTES.
CORVALLIS, Nov. 25.—The circuit court was in session here last week, Judge Boise presiding.
Mr. F. L. Bennett, superintendent of the Oregon Pacific, has removed with his family to Yaquina Bay.
The directors of the State Agricultural Building Association have advertised for bids for making brick.
The congregation of the Episcopal church, are having a handsome parsonage on Seventh street, next to their church.
Rev. F. H. Sawtelle, of Pendleton, who has been visiting relatives and friends in the city returned to his home.
Mrs. Clyde and Jessie Samuels of East Portland are visiting in this city for several days, at the residence of their uncle, Thomas Samuels.
Mr. W. J. Negus, who was married to Miss Kate Bryant, returned last Sunday evening, and Bill Smothers Organ where they have been for the purpose of testing their machine. They returned very confident of its success and will immediately commence the construction of two more larger ones.

THE STAGE.
KATE PUTNAM.—Says the Chicago Times of May 4, 1886: Miss Katie Putnam's appearance at Hooley's last night in the character of Editha's Burglar was greeted with a crowded and enthusiastic audience at the Opera House. The play is cleverly constructed, with a good deal of fresh dialogues and situations. Miss Putnam has a protean part to play, and displays her remarkable ability as an actress, introducing her singing and dancing, to the great delight of her audience.

NOT A BONE LEFT.
Under the Record in the History of Oregon
An unparalleled miraculous, simply surprising shooting. Out of a possible thirty six turkeys averaging fifteen pounds each, a grand total of 540 pounds of turkey flesh, there was not a scrap left after the popular Portland Restaurant restaurant got through carving. If there is any one that can beat this let him come to the front. How is it is for that?

Rupture Cured
We will pay your fare from any part of Oregon to Portland and hotel expenses while here if we do not restore indisputable evidence from such known bankers, doctors, lawyers, merchants and farmers as can be relied on in the cure of reducible rupture or hernia, without knife, needle or sharp instrument. You are secure against accident from the first day until cured, and the cure guaranteed permanent or money refunded. You can work every day, no matter what your occupation with perfect safety and convenience. Consultations free. Office hours from 9 to 4 daily. Correspondence with stamp for reply and address Drs. Jordan & Jordan, rooms 8 and 9 First National Bank, Portland, Oregon.

A Big Job!
Will soon be upon us, but W. M. Wisdom drug store, at the corner of First and Stark streets is fully prepared to meet it with the most complete line of Paints, Varnishes, Cut Glass, Bottles, Artists' Materials, Fancy Goods and Toilet Articles. We promise the ladies of Portland an especially attractive line of holiday goods and those wishing to obtain bargains in holiday goods will do well to remember this fact and this place.

Mr. Fred Beal, who for the past eighteen years has been head prescription clerk for the well known firm of S. G. Skidmore & Co., and Mr. Tom Beal, who for the past twelve years has been in the same house, both be permanently located at Beal & Lauer's drugstore southeast corner of First and Jefferson streets.

RIDE THIS WHEN BUYING
Gilt-edged toilet sets in plush and leatherette cases in hundred variations of latest design. Also large assortment of French fancy baskets. Selling at lowest prices till Christmas at the British Bazaar, 2 Morrison corner Fourth.

MANICURE
Gent. Nail Files, Nail Clippers, Nail Scissors, Nail Cleaners, Nail Polishers at 1 and 2 cents. Required to preserve and beautify the hands and nails, can always be found in variety at W. S. HORN PHARMACY.

Poisoned his Visit.
On account of business Dr. Minthorn is forced to forego his stay in Portland for some time yet. The doctor is certainly one of the busiest men in the city, his chronic and private diseases specialty in such huge demand.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Pocket Cutlery, Manicure Scissors, Button Hole Scissors, Razors and Razor Cases at W. S. Hall's, at most reasonable prices at Wisdom Pharmacy.

For Coughs and Colds
Try our Pectoral Balsam (copyrighted) the old and reliable cough medicine prepared by S. G. Skidmore & Co., druggists, 151 First st.

People wishing to obtain Dr. Pierce's three great Specific Remedies can get them from Mrs. Emma Gulnem at the Esmond hotel office, the only agent in Oregon.

WHY SMOKE CABBAGE LEAVES?
When genuine Tansill's Punch 5c cigars from Kuhn & Byerly, druggists, First and Main.

Short Line
To Chicago and beyond. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. Ash street wharf for tickets.

Japanese Novelties
Largest and finest stock in the Northwest.—Mackenzie & Co., 44 Washington street.

Overland Tickets
Ash street wharf, Portland. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway of A. L. Maxwell, agent.

If your appetite requires attention consult an establishment of reputation. This applies to the New York Ice Cream Parlors.

Buy only Alfred Wright's pert mery, sachet powder, flavoring extracts etc. Finest in the world.

"Have a Whistle."—What it is and how to play it, postage paid for 10c at Old Dekum & Co's Book store, 311 First street. Cabinets $4. Work guaranteed.

Coughs and colds cured in a few hours by Little's Kidney Specific. Third and Jefferson.

On and after December 1 the Telephone will stand regularly at the foot of Alder street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.
Cut Flowers. Wallace's Casino 11 to 6.
Domestic Patterns fashion cards, 163 First st.
Wrist Watch spring beds. George M. Parker 131 First.
New Home Sewing Machine Co. 40 Morrison st.
Second. Kink of all machines.
The Rev. T. Alonzo Jones, of Salem pronounces Hood's Sarsaparilla the best.
Hood's Sarsaparilla. Why suffer from the acute Rheumatic Pains? Hood's Sarsaparilla will afford you immediate relief.
Hood's Pills Extract will afford you immediate relief.

THE VIENNA.
Open all day. Lunches and Oysters.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

UNSUCCESSFUL PURSUIT.—Three jack tars of the British persuasion and in a condition they considered jolly came sailing up First street about 1 o'clock yesterday morning ready for any deviltry which might come into their heads. Catching sight of a down a bulletin board at New Market theater and then started in to rip the signs off the window ledges at Gill & Co's. By this time up clad police officer Braman was on their trail and being reinforced by Policeman Hendine slowly parted the invaders, who nimbly retreated up First street. Salmon the fugitives were hotly pursued and landed at from their three flights up Howard street. At the corner of Second street the pursuers were reinforced by some wooden fashion and then got to their support. The trio noticed by Judd and seeing that the fugitive was nearing a short avenue flew on them just as they the Britishers on their mettle and they stood clawed up the mud and let out for Front. Only one got at the top of their speed Brannan and Hendine after and run their man down in good style with the Britisher muttering oaths and threats that best unlicensed his scalping knife in the pursuers, his gallantry to the wrong—both of the Dalles.—Ground Hog and Judd and started after pursuit. Nothing has been heard of the Englishmen or the Indian.

A SHARK STORY FALLS OFF.—The account of a sailor who fell overboard from the steamer Yaquina slugging out just as the boat reached her.

A shark has got me, and then disappeared as given by the Yaquina Record is prone indeed a fish story in a gentleman who was on the steamer at the time. He says that shortly after the vessel had crossed out over the bar a sailor who was busy scouring, as an fell overboard. There was no life buoy handy for a moment, and the sailor was throwing over to him. It took some time for him to reach the drowning man, but he got there just in time. After the sailor had been taken on board the steamer it took a few minutes for the shark to disappear. The sailor is very thankful for his narrow escape.

THANKSGIVING.—Mr. Tabor's class in the Methodist church at Mount Tabor a splendid dinner was spread yesterday afternoon and during the evening by the ladies of the church and congregation. The proceeds were for the payment of extensive improvements in building, in addition to the church. The feast was spread at noon and was kept up till 9 P. M., and was patronized by the people from some distance around. The table was furnished in the most bountiful style, and every thing in it in the most toothsome condition. The cakes made pickles, jellies and bread and butter was of the best, and reflected credit on all engaged in providing.

COULD NOT COME HOME.—R. A. Caples, familiarly known to his Portland friends as "Bob," is now in San Francisco and is doing well. He is employed on the reportorial force of the Alta and occupies his spare time in studying law with P. S. Hall. Bob was exceedingly anxious to spend Thanksgiving with relatives and friends, but circumstances did not permit of his coming so instead sent a telegram to his father, Judge C. A. Caples. That festive, greeting, a long, bitter cynical rebuke from him. It is expected he will be able to make his proposed visit a little later in the season.

BOOKSELLERS' DINING CLUB.—Pursuant to a previous call some twenty odd gentlemen met in the Rural Spirit office in this city yesterday at 10:30 A. M. for the purpose of organizing a Portland Booksellers' Dining club. Mr. T. J. Mann was made chairman and H. M. Wilber secretary. After a short discussion as to the objects of the club it was decided that the meetings shall be held on the second Saturday in December at 4:30 P. M. in the rooms of the club, after which time it is expected that a permanent organization will be perfected. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws and report at the next meeting, which will

HENRY GEORGE'S PARTY.

Proposed Organization of a National Labor Movement.

They will Enter the Race in 1888—An Interview with Father McGlynn—He Tells what the Labor Men Want.

New York Paper.

Prominent among a number of clergymen who indorsed the George movement and threw themselves heartily into the late campaign for the "people's candidate," in the city, was Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, pastor of St. Stephen's Catholic church, East Twenty-ninth street. Wishing to know the reasons of Father McGlynn for supporting the new movement which its followers now claim is to develop into a great national labor party, and which they say will nominate candidates for every office, state or national, within the gift of the people, in the great contest of 1888, a Press reporter called at the pastor's residence, No. 142 East Twenty-ninth street, last Saturday. Father McGlynn was not at home, but a search found him at the publication house of Henry George & Co., No. 18 Astor Place, in consultation with a number of representative labor men, including Mr. George himself.

"My reasons for supporting Mr. George in the late campaign," said Father McGlynn in answer to a question by the reporter, "were manifold. First of all, on account of my deep enthusiasm, earnest conviction, and intense belief in the platform and principles of the party which nominated him. The platform," he continued, "was not only expressive of the convictions of the men who adopted it, but was peculiarly an expression in brief of the principles which have been advocated and enunciated by Mr. George in his various works, so that the platform seemed to den and the man as its necessary exponent and complement. This leads me to say that I know of no other living man even upon the very same platform who could have enlisted so enthusiastic a support of mine."

"An impression prevails among certain classes that the vote for Henry George was largely a blind protest by the laboring men against long continued and numerous abuses in social and political affairs, but that the late labor movement has very definite idea of what they want or how to get it," said the reporter.

"The impression is absolutely erroneous," continued Father McGlynn. "The working people have been educating themselves far more than the public is aware of. They have been reading and discussing, and have a very clear idea of what they want, and have embodied it in their platform and declaration of their principles. They are not to be classed with dynamiters, anarchists or even socialists. They all believe in most religiously in the right of property. They also believe they are largely robbed of the property which belongs to them by the clearest of titles—that is, by their having earned it by their labor—by existing unjust social and political arrangements. They believe not only that labor but capital should have its just reward; that both are entitled to their fair earnings. But they believe that capital, and most of all, labor, are thwarted, throttled and robbed by monopolies in the products of industry, such as corners in grain, etc., still more by monopolies in things which by their nature are more or less continua properly, and which things can only exist by the exercise by the state of the right of eminent domain, or by the will of the community at large, by these I mean railroads, telegraphs, the post-offices, etc. They believe that such things should, therefore be absolutely owned by the state, or so strictly controlled that the owners of them shall get only a fair interest from the capital invested, and nothing more, unless it be fair wages for such services as they personally render.

"Socialism, I, the monopoly which crushes labor and the greater part of capital, and against which united labor moves and most earnestly protests, is the monopoly of the general bounties of nature, which are not created or destroyed by human industry or human endeavor. Such is the land, distinct from labor and capital. This term land includes water fronts, waste powers, fisheries, mines, and whatever is the bounty of nature to man, and not the products of his industry.

"The labor platform sets forth in the clearest language the practical remedy, which is to be adopted by appropriate legislation or constitutional amendments. It is no less than confiscating, under the name of a tax, the whole rental value of such things, which will be equivalent to abolishing private ownership, while permitting the undisturbed and perfect possession of the owner, on the sole condition that he pay each year, or each half-year to the state or to such governmental subdivision amount for which the land itself would rent.

"Is it probable that the present movement inaugurated by Mr. George will develop into a national labor party?"

"It is our firm conviction and earnest resolve that this movement shall develop into a national party. Practical steps are now being taken towards that very end. A committee was appointed at the last meeting addressed by Mr. George in Cooper union, which is now preparing documents to be sent to all the labor organizations in the country. Its headquarters are in room No. 36 at Cooper union. It has selected a permanent managing secretary, Mr. Gaybert Barnes, who is the brother in-law of that famous temperance reformer, Mr. Axel Gustafson. This committee will be empowered to have clubs formed all over the country, looking to a great national conference. They are fully determined to organize a thorough political party in every state of the union. Already we are preparing to nominate candidates to be elected this spring to the convention to revise the constitution of this state, and Mr. George and others will soon be stumping the state on their interest. We shall so force the next presidential canvass with a complete national party and candidates, on substantially the same platform as adopted by the labor party in this city at the late election. We shall be a political organization similar to the old parties, yet adopting enlightened methods of campaign work. We are internally opposed to any violation of the suffrage by the buying or selling of votes, or the terrorizing and deceiving of voters. We shall improve on the old methods. We have already in the last campaign introduced ward clubs, with singing, and with ladies in attendance, and where the people came together to talk over intelligently all the questions affecting their interests."

"Have you any idea as to who will be the presidential or labor candidates in the next presidential campaign?"

"There can be but one possible labor candidate for the presidency in 1888, and his name is Henry George. Already all over the country cities are being formed in his interest and bearing his name."

"If young men are to enter into the labor, wage-politic legislation would you anticipate? What are the first steps you would take to bring about the reforms you advocate?"

"We would at once pass laws taxing the land at its full rental value. We should ask that the state demand its taxes less the amount for which the land itself would rent."

"How would that benefit the poor man who owns a single house and lot in the city?"

"To this we say, how can a man be poor who owns a home in this city? Such a course, as Mr. George has faithfully proven in his works, would benefit every small land owner, and raise the wages of every laboring man. The burden would fall only on the large landowners who have more than they themselves can use and who rent the land to others or allow it to stand idle."

"How about the farmers?"

"The farmers are large laboring men. They are not landlords. By simply taxing them the value of the *ground* rent, they would be relieved from the vast burden of indirect taxation which they now bear on the products, food, clothing, etc., the extra cost they pay in transportation on account of the tax on the materials of railroads, etc. Large tax bills of them are already paying under the name of interest on mortgages, a high rent, even more than the tax if the rental value of their land. Such a course would enhance wages to their highest possible extent, make impossible such a thing as over supply of labor, thereby causing capital now lying idle in land to be invested in the products of labor, factories, houses, etc. It would solve the tenement house problem, cheapen the rent of buildings, and at the same time make it profitable for capital to be invested in such things rather than land. It would make it possible for every person on Manhattan island to have a comfortable home at a fair nominal rent.

"In the next place we should demand the speedy government ownership of all the railroads, telegraphs, etc. There is nothing revolutionary in this idea. Already in Germany, Belgium, and partly in France and England these things are owned by the State. There is no reason why the people should not have the advantage of cheap and competent government service in these directions as well as in the post-office. Our plans, therefore, would rid men of the fear of poverty, which really is the cause of a large share of the evils affecting us."

"What position will your party take on the temperance question?"

"We believe that three-fourths of the intemperance is due to the depressed physical, mental and moral condition of the people. The evil causes of intemperance, mostly social and economical, are to toil, and the remedy is to find employment at all. We do not think the labor party is prepared at present, as a party, to take any action, but we point with much confidence to the action of the saloon as the interest of which is evil of good politicians then demands. The tendency, however, of our party will be to remove the temptation to drink by the saloons. We dream not the influence in the spirit of the Knights of Labor, which actively enlists workers from the churches, and which proposes to organize all men in the interests of temperance."

"What, in your judgment, Father McGlynn, should be the attitude of the clergy toward all these reforms?"

"That depends upon circumstances. Some of the [illegible] would find it [illegible] to be for himself, if engaged, would find it [illegible] Pope to say that [illegible] them in the [illegible] to [illegible] preaching of the Gospel [illegible] that my relation [illegible] back to God and to make [illegible] them to believe [illegible] the fatherhood of God."

Mr. Henry George, who overheard the interview, on account of his [illegible] would [illegible] Father McGlynn [illegible] ing with a hearty "He is my priest."

On being questioned as to what the [illegible] should be done with the speculative [illegible] an estate [illegible] singers, being the only [illegible] fashionable house dweller and [illegible] his only social opportunities. [illegible] abandoned," said Mr. George, "[illegible] he established in Dore street, such as [illegible] rooms, coffee houses and [illegible]

Mr. George further denied that the [illegible] cause had been favorable to the campaign. [illegible] ing over the [illegible] had not made [illegible] said. "There will [illegible] and there were [illegible]

Satisfactory Evidence.

J. W. Chenault, Whitehall, Douglas, Ark., writes: "I have been using DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS for the past year, and have found it one of the most reliable medicines I have ever had in my house for coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. It gives perfect satisfaction. Please send me another case."

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, Nov. 25.

The day is generally observed as a holiday, all wholesale houses being closed by noon.

No market reports received by telegraph.

Overland receipts include 60 bbls cranberries, 500 cs oysters, 400 cs can goods, 50 butts, 51 bxs tobacco, 20 bdls 24 lb rs steel, 10 bls comforts, 4 cs shoes, 512 carriage ax es, 40 ctes butter dishes, 10 bdls sheet iron, 7 cs rubber boots and shoes, 14 cs boots and shoes, 6 kegs syrup, 25 cs can fish, 5 rls carpet, 1 ctes bottles, 1 plane.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 8253 ctls wheat, 1718 bbls flour, 385 ctls oats, 210 ctls bran, 684 ctls mixed stuff, 5 cs eggs, 986 bxs fruit, 6 cs butter. Also from the eastern section 19,092 ctls wheat, 18,754 lbs hides, 2230 lb hops, 795 sks flaxseed, 200 hogs.

EXPORTS—To San Francisco per steamer State California: 1270 bf 2x10 qr sks flour, 3,346 ctls oats, 4,963 ctls wheat, 71 ctls barley, 4711 sks flaxseed, 1 sks (12,184 lbs) wool, 89 bxs pears, 25 bbls 2214 bxs apples, 11 bls (1163 lbs) hops, 2 cs dried prunes, 33 sks bones, 100 sks junk, 52 bls old sks, 550 bdls bds, 3 sks horseradish, 2 cps chickens, 35 sks zinc stock, 6 bls hair, 3 cs 4 bls woolens, 3 rls leather, 42 bbls salmon, 25 cook 50 heating stoves, 4 cs flannels, 3 cs cassimeres, 1 cs 1 bls blankets, 50 cs cheese, 200 cans, 1 kg 1 bbl tallow, 40 bdls hazel hoops, 1 bl pelts, 1 bl goatskins, 11 bls deerskins, 5 bls calfskins, 12 dry 805 salt hides, 419 sks potatoes, $215.7 treasure.

FREIGHTS—The Carmoney, from same in last Thursday seeking. A small fleet must be near at hand and quite a list of arrivals may be looked for the coming week. The Adele, John Saubles, Partha, Zenora and Abercrave have sailed, and several others are about ready. Additions to the en route list are mostly of vessels that have been mentioned as headed this way for some time past. Others may soon be added. The spot market has ruled inactive, owners holding views quite above those entertained by shippers. The quotation for iron remains 37s 6d for orders, or July to above San Francisco, and it is expected that some tonnage will be drawn here from that port.

REGISTERED TONNAGE STATEMENT.

In port—Finishing or cleared	7,289
Loading or to Load	9,253
Iron discharged	1,150
Wood discharged	1,150
Loading miscellaneous	1,564—2,714
On way—Due November-December	21,697
Due later on	15,210—36,907

WHEAT—Receipts for the week 192,1 tons valley and 6,2 tons Walla Walla, against 173 and 8,1 tons the same week last year and 191 and 8,1 tons the preceding week this year. Shipments to San Francisco are light and mostly of grades. The foreign movement is quite active. Cables during the week have all about been of limited and rather duller markets but the actual advance has not been what would be wished for. The London markets still occupy a position where enlightened views of colliers very promptly check business, and during the present turn scarcity is been the case, although to a less limited extent than heretofore the present season. The rise has seemingly been based upon healthful influences, such as supplies being lighter than looked for, and a general belief that the statistical position as frequently presented, is worthy of attention. While private cab fs have not fully borne out public accounts, they have been of a very assuring character, at least on the close. It is still probably impossible to sell promptly at public quotations, but there is a request for cargoes very close to quotations, and this coast has done a fair business the past week. The English farmer continues to deliver sparingly, it being stated that since September 1 the delivery has been nearly half a million quarters less than for a similar period last year. United Kingdom imports are less than a year ago, but larger last week than the previous week. The quantity afloat keeps very even, a decrease in that for the United Kingdom of 50,000 qrs being noted in the week, and an increase of 20,000 qrs in that for the continent during the same time. The American visible increased 1,222,000 bushels in a week but the figures excite no comment, as they were looked for. New York and Chicago have not fully followed the foreign markets, an increase in Atlantic heights and a strong bear influence serving to keep prices down. No doubt a lively deal may be looked for on this side should operators once become imbued with the idea that the markets will stand a rise. San Francisco has advanced under the strong pressure but holders are realizing freely at the high prices now prevailing there. With us the market has feebly responded to adv ces, an advance of all of 10c being chronicled in the week. Last sales have been at 81 1/2@82c for Walla Walla bluestem, $1 2/3@$1 27½ for valley. The extremes being obtainable for anything like a round parcel for two days. Walla Walla on the call even better and $1 29 is named as possible by some. Certainly sellers are demanding more money.

The following is a comparative statement of grain deliveries from English farmers, imported into the United Kingdom and quantities afloat for the weeks ended as below:

FARMERS' DELIVERIES.

November 13, 1886	45,000 to 50,000 qrs, wheat
November 6, 1886	55,000 to 60,000 qrs, wheat
November 15, 1885	70,000 to 80,000 qrs, wheat
November 16, 1884	50,000 to 60,000 qrs, wheat

IMPORTS.

November 13, 1886	240,000 to 245,000 qrs, wheat; 200,000 to 205,000 bbls, flour
November 20, 1885	240,000 to 245,000 qrs, wheat; 145,000 to 150,000 bbls, flour
November 14, 1885	240,000 to 245,000 qrs, wheat; 145,000 to 150,000 bbls, flour
November 15, 1884	260,000 to 265,000 qrs, wheat; 145,000 to 150,000 bbls, flour

QUANTITIES AFLOAT.

November 13, 1886	1,825,000 qrs, for U. K.; 1,000,000 qrs, for Continent
November 20, 1885	1,725,000 qrs, for U. K.; 230,000 qrs, for Continent
November 17, 1884	1,575,000 qrs, for U. K.; 230,000 qrs, for Continent
November 19, 1883	1,650,000 qrs for U. K.; 210,000 qrs for Continent

FLOUR—Receipts for the week 67,39 bbls; valley and 5,3 bbls Walla Walla, less coming for foreign sale for all. The upward turn in wheat has greatly strengthened demand, and an advance of 25@75c has been asked in some directions. Should wheat keep firm an early advance in flour is certain, and is already refusing to book large orders at old prices. An advance now would probably be of 10@15c barrel. Demands have lately increased in advance of this threatened advance. The Br bark Andes has cleared hence with a cargo and the Dunsgreen, Benry James and Don sailed during the month. The John Vanderbilt took part cargo.

Minneapolis dates of 17th inst. report the week's production of flour to have been 181,100 bbls, a slight gain over the preceding week by the nineteen mills. Severe weather then curtailed the water power, and two mills began work with steam. One miller spoken to said that with the flour market in its present condition he could not afford to use steam. The flour production must fall away with the low water.

MILLSTUFF—Very firm under ruling conditions, and agents are inclined to ask more money. Stocks are light and the demand is good, both here and in the interior. We quote jobbing values from $15, chop $17, shorts $17. Ground barley sells at $18, and oil meal at $32 50.

GREEN FRUIT—Apples in large movement during the week, but falling off at the close. Shipments in all directions free, the steamer of the 20th having about 8,0 bxs and the one of to-day 7,00 boxes. To and San Francisco the movement has not been so active in years. It is very probable that the great bulk of the crop has been marketed by this time, but that the trade will be of good proportions for some time yet. The quotations for good to choice apples range, according qualities often demanding better. Pears nominal at about 75c.

POTATOES—Light arrivals until Tuesday, when the evident presence of a better price brought in quite a supply. Some sold up to the end of the week, and on Wednesday certain this figure was generally obtained. Very few casters in during the week. Tuesday and Thursday is quoted, but offers all that could be expected.

ONIONS—Dull. Red from California selling at 1@1 1/2c per lb, and local red sell at 2@2 1/2c per lb. Demand light and stocks ample.

MARKET BY TELEGRAPH.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Weather hazy, [illegible]

Flour—Wheat, 56,000 centals; flour, 9,000 qr sks; barley, 1,000 centals; oats, 1,300 ctls.

Wheat—Cargo of 12,000 bushels Stafford, wheat, 1 cent; 12,000 bushels Tees, for orders, 1 cent; 12,000 bushels Tees, for direct, 1 cent; 12,000 bushels Tees, for direct, 1 cent; 12,000 bushels Tees, for direct